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# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVI.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

NUMBER 30.

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## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

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County Court convenes on the  
first Monday of March, June, September  
and December.  
Probate Court is held on the first  
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vember.

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J. J. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-  
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W. W. WHITWORTH, Collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.  
FRANZ DINGER, Probate Judge.  
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.  
W. H. FOSTER, Sheriff.  
S. P. REYBURN, Assessor.  
G. W. HULL, Coroner.  
J. T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.  
A. P. VANCE, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:  
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Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Attorney, J. S. Jordan.  
City Clerk, W. G. Fairchild.  
City Treasurer, D. F. Reese.  
Collector, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Councilmen—W. R. Edgar, J. N.  
Bishop, A. Begley, J. M. Reel, M. Claybaugh  
and Jno. Baldwin.  
Street Committee—A. Begley, Jno. Baldwin  
and M. Claybaugh.  
Fire Committee—J. M. Reel, Jno. Baldwin  
and M. Claybaugh.  
Health Committee—W. R. Edgar, J. N.  
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Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4  
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Residence: Ironton. Services every Sab-  
bath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School  
9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon  
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday  
evening. All are invited.  
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill,  
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. H.  
WHITHEAD, Pastor. Services every Sun-  
day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting  
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-  
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BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,  
near Knob street, F. M. SHOUSE, Pastor.  
Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every  
Saturday before the first Sunday of each  
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third  
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every  
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting  
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.  
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.  
Rev. Otto Peters, Pastor.  
M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Ironton. D. J.  
KENOLY, pastor.

## SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 144, K.  
of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every Fri-  
day evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.  
J. E. HODGSON, C. C.  
C. DEMIER, K. of R. & S.  
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main  
and Madison streets. A. P. VANCE, N. G.  
E. D. AKE, Recording Secretary.  
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.  
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-  
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-  
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.  
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,  
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner  
Main and Madison streets, on Sunday of or  
preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M.  
W. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.  
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. W. M.,  
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and  
third Tuesday of each month at 7 P. M. W.  
R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. E. D. AKE, Sec-  
retary.  
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,  
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in  
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate  
Wednesday evening. A. P. VANCE,  
D. J. HODGSON, C. C. J. E. HODGSON, R.  
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.  
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second  
Saturday of each month.  
IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,  
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays  
of each month at 2 P. M.  
FRANZ DINGER, P. C.  
C. R. PECK, Adj't.  
IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of  
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday  
evening, each month, and every Tuesday  
evening for drill. C. C. DINGER,  
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.  
First Sergeant.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.  
U. W., meets every 3d and 4th Friday  
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.  
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O.  
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their  
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.  
IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-  
MAN, meets on the second and 4th Sunday of  
each month. Wm. STEFFENS, President.  
VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.  
IRON MOUNTAIN.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,  
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or  
before the full moon. LOUIS PETIT, W. M.  
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.  
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.  
JNO. DOWNEY, N. G.  
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.  
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,  
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third  
Friday of each month.  
BELLEVUE.  
MOSATO LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A.  
M., meets on Saturday night or after the  
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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HAVE a full line of UNDERTAKING GOODS, of All Classes and Kinds. All  
Orders by Telegraph promptly executed. We have  
A FINE NEW HEARSE  
of Latest Style, that will be Furnished on Application.  
Office One Door North of V. Effinger's; also, at Ebrecht's  
Blacksmith Shop.

## The Apostolic Delegation.

The establishment of a permanent  
apostolic delegation in the United  
States, and the confirmation of Mgr.  
Satolli as the first delegate, mark a  
new era in the history of the Roman  
Catholic Church in this country. The  
full extent of the power conferred on  
the delegate by the Pope is still a mat-  
ter of conjecture, but, doubtless, it is  
large and comprehensive.

The differences between the Ameri-  
can prelates have been exaggerated by  
newspapers, we imagine, so far, at  
least, as the reported personal rancor  
with which they are accompanied is  
concerned; but unquestionably, differ-  
ences over questions of Church policy  
have occurred, and, apparently, they  
have been serious. It is undeniable,  
too, that there has been some friction  
between priests and superior ecclesias-  
tical authorities, and some differences  
and distinctions may have tended to in-  
crease the embarrassment.

Mgr. Satolli as the Papal delegate,  
charged with important powers and  
having great responsibility, enjoys the  
advantage of being outside of these  
controversies. He is not complicated  
with them, but occupies a position of  
entire neutrality which enables him to  
regard them judicially. He is also a  
man of great ability and long experi-  
ence in dealing with questions and  
problems concerning Church policy  
and discipline.

The Roman Church in America has  
always been a missionary enterprise  
under the government of the Propa-  
ganda, and until within recent years it  
was comparatively feeble alongside of  
the Protestant community. It was first  
recruited, to a large extent, from the  
immigration which came over from  
Ireland after 1846, and since that time  
it has increased numerically from about  
one million adherents to eight or ten  
millions. Its advance in material pros-  
perity and in influence has been even  
more rapid than its growth in numbers.  
Its Church property has multiplied so  
that it now includes some of the most  
valuable sites in every town of the  
Union. The Roman Catholic churches,  
nunneries, monasteries, and various  
institutions of charity and distinguish-  
ing for their magnitude, and in many of  
the large towns more especially its ad-  
herents from a majority of the popula-  
tion. It has a Cardinal, and both its  
prelacy and its ordinary priesthood  
have increased rapidly and necessarily  
in numbers and in influence. The  
great Roman Catholic parade during  
the Columbian celebration in New York  
afforded an indication of this surpris-  
ing progress in New York more particu-  
larly.

Since the first great Irish immigra-  
tion its numerical strength has been  
increased at a rapid rate by the subse-  
quent flood of German and Italian im-  
migration more especially. Its adher-  
ents are of many nationalities, includ-  
ing many American converts; and it  
has risen greatly in social importance.  
It is more respected by Protestants  
than formerly and more justly regard-  
ed by them. The Catholic Church in  
the United States has become one of  
the most important parts of the whole  
spiritual kingdom ruled by the Pope.

Accordingly Leo XIII. is now giving  
to the distinguished consideration it  
merits at his hands. He is seeking  
to unify and harmonize it in order that  
it may the better fulfill the great destiny  
which he foresees for it. He is bring-  
ing it in closer relations with Rome,  
and he has signified his consciousness  
of its power and importance by giving  
it a permanent apostolic delegation  
directly representative of the Papa's  
authority. Of course all Roman Cath-  
olics in the United States rejoice over  
the fact.

Fortunately for Christendom and for  
civilization Leo XIII. is one of the  
great Popes, a large-hearted, broad-  
minded man, animated by the widest  
sympathies with the best spirit of mod-  
ern national and social progress. He  
has also shown by his dealings with  
the Catholics of both the French and  
the American republics that he would  
incite in his followers true sentiments  
of patriotism. Pope Leo XIII. is a  
great statesman, a profound scholar,  
a wise and liberal man.—Philadelphia  
Times.

## A Dress Reform Movement.

It appears from our London despatches  
of Sunday that a dress reform move-  
ment which seems to be of real promise  
and importance has begun in England.  
It is directed against the revival of the  
crinoline, or hoop petticoat, supposed  
to be intended by the Parisian despots  
of feminine fashion.

wearing of crinoline. Very properly  
and necessarily the organizers of the  
movement have appealed to the  
Princess of Wales for support. She has  
not yet granted their petition formally,  
but it is understood that she is strongly  
opposed to the threatened fashion;  
and there is probably good reason for  
believing that such is the case. The  
vast majority of women of all sorts and  
conditions must be of that mind, for the  
new fashion is both unbecoming and  
inconvenient, and the present feminine  
costume is of great beauty and remark-  
ably comfortable.

Even if the crinoline started with a  
moderate extension of the circumfer-  
ence of the petticoat, past experience  
indicates that the tyranny of fashion  
would carry it to an extreme before it  
was abandoned. The hoop skirts of  
thirty or forty years ago began with  
constructions of hair, which puffed out  
the petticoat to a comparatively slight  
extent, but they were succeeded by  
patented devices of steel hoops which  
rendered their size prodigious. Dur-  
ing their reign a manufacturing concern  
in this city made a great fortune by  
producing the elliptic skirt, as it was  
called, and every household was em-  
barrassed by the necessity of getting  
rid of the huge constructions when  
they had become damaged or had been  
discarded. A man accompanied by a  
woman dropped into physical insignif-  
icance alongside of her vast proportions  
as increased by the hoop skirt. A  
score of women would fill a large-sized  
room. Two of them would fill a car-  
riage, and their entry into it required  
much dexterity.

The remembrance of this past ex-  
travagance is confined to the older peo-  
ple of this generation. Men who have  
not passed what is called middle age  
know of it only from hearsay, and  
hence we infer that the violent English  
rebellion against the revival of crinoline  
has started with women who have come  
down from a period whose distance  
makes them no longer youthful. Re-  
calling the hoop skirt as it was in the  
long-past days of its dominance, they  
tremble at the thought of its reappearance,  
for it must have made the chains  
of fashion peculiarly galling for them.

We observe that some English hus-  
bands are threatening violent retali-  
atory measures if their wives adopt such  
a fashion again, no matter how arbi-  
trary its authority. They make a mis-  
take. It is useless for men to under-  
take to interfere in the business. If  
there is to be a rebellion, it must be  
conducted by women solely; and it is  
very doubtful whether it will be suc-  
cessful under any circumstances. If  
the mandate that crinoline shall be  
worn is promulgated, even the rebel-  
lions may yield rather than submit to  
reflections on the singularity of their  
dress, for with crinoline prevalent the  
close-clinging draperies of the present  
would provoke ridicule. The English  
demonstration, however, may have a  
detrimental influence on the Parisian  
tyrants of fashion, the more especially  
if it has the sympathy and countenance  
of the Princess of Wales; but if the  
fashion is once really introduced, no  
matter to what extremes it may go, it  
is likely to be followed by women gen-  
erally. The great hope is in the man-  
ifest superiority of the present draper-  
ies both aesthetically and reasonably.

The dress reform movement started  
in England is chiefly interesting and  
important as an indication of the grow-  
ing spirit of independence among wom-  
en which distinguishes this period.  
They are making bold to assault even  
the citadel of fashion, and though they  
may be beaten in the first encounter,  
they are bound to triumph in the end.  
Probably it may be assumed that now  
they will be successful so far, at least,  
as to restrain the crinoline within sen-  
sible limits. It may be the beginning  
of the great dress reform which will be  
advocated and exemplified by self-  
sacrificing women at the Chicago Fair.  
—N. Y. Sun.

## In Case of Diphtheria.

First, strips of linen or cotton fabric,  
about eight inches wide, folded several  
times, and long enough to reach from  
ear to ear, should be wrung out of ice  
water (if in winter), and if in summer  
put directly upon ice, and then applied  
externally to the throat, and as fast as  
one cloth gets warm another should be  
ready to take its place, writes C. G. B.  
Klohal, M. D., in the January Ladies'  
Home Journal. If the child complains  
of being cold, its feet and hands should  
be bathed in as hot water as it can stand.  
When a child is very young, it may be  
readily ascertained if it be cold or not  
by feeling its hands and head. Under  
no circumstances should hot applica-  
tions be made to the throat. If the  
child is old enough, it may be given  
broken pieces of ice to suck constantly,  
even if the water is spit out. The cold  
applications inhibit the growth of the  
microbes. The patient's hands should

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

be washed frequently—and here let me  
say so should those of the attendants—  
and the vessel used for the purpose  
should not be used by any one else.  
The patient's clothing needs protec-  
tion in front. This may be done by  
pinning back of the neck a large piece  
of linen or cotton fabric, which will  
cover the whole front of the child and  
reach as far as the knees. A material  
should be used which can easily be  
boiled or burned when soiled. The lit-  
tle patient, if old enough, will want to  
spit, and for a spittoon a small wooden  
box, with an inch of saw-dust on the  
bottom is capital. Fresh sawdust  
should be supplied at least once a day  
—three times a day would be better—  
and that which has been used should  
be emptied upon a good hot fire, and  
thus burned at the time the change is  
made. If there are flies about, the box  
should be kept covered, and, as a mat-  
ter of course, only uncovered when the  
patient desires to spit; otherwise, the  
flies alighting upon this spittle would  
carry the germs of the disease with  
them, and then alighting upon the  
family's food and drink, necessarily in-  
fect them, and thus directly infect the  
whole family. This is no chimerical,  
but a well established fact.

## Illinois Democrats.

With the inauguration of Gov. Alt-  
geld the entire administration of state  
affairs in Illinois passes into the hands  
of the Democratic party. Just thirty  
years have gone by since the Republi-  
cans secured the power in that state  
and held it through some of the most  
remarkable periods in the history of  
the republic. No wonder, then, that  
thousands upon thousands of old and  
young Democrats gathered at Spring-  
field to witness the inauguration and to  
shout themselves hoarse over the tri-  
umphs of last November. Thirty years  
of misrule, of paternalism and aggres-  
sive interference with the rights and  
responsibilities of individual citizens  
culminated finally in the overthrow of  
the dominant party and the restoration  
of the people to power.

There is a lesson in this which parties  
everywhere and in all the states should  
learn, if they have not already done so,  
and that is that no party can maintain  
itself in authority without keeping very  
close to its constituents. Whenever it  
becomes careless or designing, through  
long continuance in office, its detrome-  
nt follows. Fortunately the Democ-  
racy of Missouri does not need this les-  
son. It has not yet forgotten the ras-  
cality, the tyranny and oppression  
which characterized the career of Re-  
publicanism in this state, and it has ad-  
hered so steadily in its maintenance of  
personal liberty and in an honest and  
economical administration of public af-  
fairs that at the end of twenty years of  
power it is found more firmly entrenched  
than ever in the estimation of the peo-  
ple.

The Democrats of Illinois are now at  
the threshold of a great career. They  
have been restored to authority by a  
decided declaration of the popular will.  
Let them shout. Let them throng the  
corridors of the Springfield hotels and  
pile high their applications for appoint-  
ment to the offices they have won.  
Let them parade the streets with music  
and banners and celebrate anew the  
results of the election. But when the  
froth has all been blown off, may they  
proceed to give the grand old state of  
Illinois such an administration of  
efficiency and honesty as has not been  
known since 1853.

And to that end the Democrats of  
Missouri send greetings and congratula-  
tions.—Jefferson City Tribune.

## Compulsory Idleness.

The Hon. Joseph A. O'Donnell, a  
Chicago member of the Illinois Legis-  
lature, has introduced into that body  
one of the most powerful and talented  
eight-hour bills that we have the honor  
to know. It provides that on and af-  
ter the first day of next July eight  
hours of labor, "between the rising  
and setting of the sun, shall be a legal  
day's work in all trades, arts, and em-  
ployments, whether under public or  
private contract." This provision is  
held together by these clauses:  
"It shall be unlawful for any person  
to employ, hire, or engage, or coun-  
sel, or persuade any other person to  
labor contrary to the provisions of  
this act. Further, it shall be and is

unlawful for any person to agree to be  
employed, hired, or engaged, or coun-  
sel, or persuade any other person to  
agree to be or to be employed, hired,  
or engaged, contrary to any or all of  
the provisions of this act.  
"And be it further provided that the  
hours of labor shall be between the  
hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock  
P. M., except when the contract or  
agreement is made to work two or more  
relays or shifts, in which case the  
hours of labor may be arranged, but  
not in such a way as to allow more  
than eight hours to be worked in each  
relay or shift. And it is further pro-  
vided that it is and shall be unlawful  
for any person to perform labor in more  
than one relay or shift within twenty-  
four hours.

This is excellent so far as it goes, al-  
though it hardly goes far enough.  
Surely there ought to be a provision  
that workmen convicted twice under  
the terms of this act should be sent to  
the penitentiary as common workmen,  
while convicted employers might be  
made to work twenty-four hours a day.  
The genius of the bill is so evident,  
however, that it has excited envy, and  
the Inter-Ocean charges that Mr.  
O'Donnell is a plagiarist, and that  
Mr. J. B. Cogswell, President of the  
Carpenters' Union and Chairman of  
the Trades and Labor Assembly's Com-  
mittee on Legislation, constructed this  
same monument of eight-hour legisla-  
tion last summer, but the committee  
decided that it wouldn't do, and have  
drawn up another bill which will be  
submitted to a discriminating Legisla-  
ture soon. What of that? There is  
glory enough for more than one man  
in such a measure as the O'Donnell  
Cogswell bill, and the new bill which  
Mr. Cogswell's committee are at work  
on will, we hope, be still more glori-  
ous. The O'Donnell-Cogswell bill  
doesn't go far enough in the opinion of  
many thinkers. When Illinois thought  
has set to work on this question there  
can be no rest until a really logical  
and complete proposition is submitted.  
Something like this:

"On and after the first day of July,  
1893, work shall be and is hereby abo-  
lished."  
Let us be logical, even if we come  
from Cook county.—N. Y. Sun.

## Gold Contracts.

We observe that the editors devoted  
to goldocracy continue to harp on the  
probability that "business" men, fear-  
ing the results of silver agitation, will  
shortly begin to insist on gold contracts  
in loans and other debts that are to  
fall due hereafter. It is a very good  
subject to write about, provided the  
editors are as ignorant on this subject  
as they profess to be, but we may be  
sure that business men are not taking  
any stock in such utter foolishness.

Business men know, if eastern editors  
do not, that a gold contract, unless it  
deal with gold as a commodity, is void  
on the face of it; that it is not worth  
the paper on which it is written. A  
debtor who has made a contract to pay  
a debt in gold has only to make a legal  
tender of lawful money—silver dollars,  
greenbacks or silver notes—to satisfy  
the debt. When you come to think the  
matter over legal tender is a big thing.  
There is a theory at the east that the  
stamp of the government on a coin  
does not add to its value, but is only  
an evidence of its weight and fineness;  
but when the stamp carries with it the  
legal tender quality that is another  
matter.

A writer in the New York Sun, who  
has evidently opened his eyes in this  
matter, cries out in agony: "Legal  
tender is the Satan of our greenback  
dollar, our silver dollar and our Sher-  
man treasury note rag baby dollar.  
Take away the legal tender feature  
and the silver dollar will have no ter-  
rors for me." Precisely so. Take  
away the law and the government  
would have no terrors for the anar-  
chist. This is where the shoe  
pinches. Take away the legal tender  
feature of silver dollars and treasury  
notes and gold contracts and general  
ruin for the people would be in order.  
The writer in the Sun is not telling  
us any news. Nobody is worried about  
gold contracts, least of all, practical  
business men, who generally under-  
stand the situation and are satisfied  
with it. Those who want to make  
gold contracts can go ahead and make  
them if it please them to do so. They  
are void both before and after making.  
Silver and treasury notes stand for  
gold when they are legal tender and  
thus the law interprets them.  
The discussion is now becoming  
amusing, and we shall wait with in-  
terest to see what kind of slipshod  
goldocracy will turn to-morrow or next  
week.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Children Cry for  
Pitcher's Castoria.